

1.5 PROJECT PERSONNEL

PMC cultural resources staff conducted all current archaeological and historical investigations for the NSCARP in 2005 and 2006. John A. Nadolski, M.A. was responsible for overall project management and implementation, including report writing. Kurt Lambert, B.A. and Tina Pitsenberger, B.A. assisted Mr. Nadolski in the completion of archaeological and historical investigations. Mr. Nadolski meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The NSCARP is located at the south end of the North Coast Range within the Russian River, Alexander, and Dry Creek Valleys between the cities of Cloverdale and Santa Rosa. The project area and the area surrounding it provided an exceptionally rich resource base, which was exploited by prehistoric and historic Native American populations. Euroamericans also exploited the project area for mineral resources (e.g., coal) and agricultural production.

2.1 GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The NSCARP is at the southern end of the North Coast Range. The area primarily consists of elongate ranges and narrow valleys that parallel the coast (Norris and Webb 1990). Elevations across the area are moderate, but relief is considerable. The Russian River is the largest watercourse in the area, but there are other creeks in the area including Dry Creek and Mark West Creek. The Russian River originates in Mendocino County and flows south through Sonoma County, turning toward the west at Healdsburg and continuing to the Pacific Ocean.

The NSCARP area consists of a mixing of geologic components with basement rocks in the area primarily consisting of the Franciscan Formation (i.e., metavolcanics and granites) that is capped by alluvial deposits containing gravels, sands, silts, and clays originating from marine and continental deposits (Norris and Webb 1990). The Geysers to the northeast of the project area contain hot springs and fumaroles.

2.2 CLIMATE

The project area is within a Mediterranean climatic zone. This zone is characterized by mild, rainy winters, and hot, dry summers. Temperatures in the summer are generally high, increasing from the coast toward the Central Valley, with summer temperatures often surpassing the 100° in the Central Valley. Annual precipitation varies from 6-29 inches, with rainfall concentrated in the fall, winter, and spring months.

2.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area encompasses a variety of habitats, including annual grassland, perennial grassland, fresh emergent wetland, riverine, valley oak woodland, montane hardwood, blue oak-gray pine, mixed chaparral, orchard-vineyard, and urban (cf., Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). These habitats support a variety of plant and animal species such as: fish (e.g., anadromous species such as salmon); shellfish; waterfowl and other birds; amphibians; both large and small land mammals (e.g., black-tail deer and squirrels); and acorns, seeds, bulbs, and other plant resources. This variety of plant and animal species (e.g., abundant stocks of acorns, fish, and deer) provided a rich resource base for Native American and Euroamerican populations in the area.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The cultural context of the NSCARP area is complex. The archaeology of the project area is related to both the North Coast Range and the San Francisco Bay area. The project is also located within the traditional territories of two Native American groups, Southern Pomo and Wappo.

3.1 REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Northern Sonoma County has a long and rich history of occupation and use by Native American groups. The Russian River and the surrounding valleys provided a rich and varied habitat for Native Americans, and initial use of the area dates to at least 6,000 years ago. Most of the archaeological research in the area has been conducted in the Warm Springs Dam area and near Santa Rosa (cf., Baumhoff and Orlins 1979; Baumhoff 1980; Basgall 1982; Basgall and Bouey 1984, 1988; Wickstrom 1986; Villenmaire and Huberland 1986; and Bouey 1987). Research for the Geyers Project has also provided archaeological data for the area (cf., Gerike et al. 2000). Regardless, this research has provided baseline archaeological information for the area, but there are still significant gaps in archaeological data for the area and our understanding of regional cultural history.

Archaeological research in the project area has a relatively short history, but the archaeology of the area is related to adjacent regions such as the San Francisco Bay Area and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta, which have a history of research dating to the early 1900s. Intensive investigation of the San Francisco Bay region dates to the early 1900s, and is highlighted by the work of Max Uhle (1907) and N.C. Nelson (cf., Nelson 1907, 1909a, 1909b). Uhle began excavations at Emeryville shellmound near Berkeley, which was one of the largest shellmounds in the Bay region, and Nelson was the first archaeologist to recognize the Bay area as a discrete archaeological area. Nelson documented over 100 shellmounds in the littoral zone along the bayshore, and identified a pattern of intensive use of shellfish during his investigations in the area. Nelson viewed intensive use of shellfish as indicative of a general economic pattern for the region.

Archaeological exploration of the San Francisco Bay region increased after the pioneering work of Uhle and Nelson. Archaeologists from the University of California, Berkeley excavated sites at Ellis Landing, Emeryville, West Berkeley, Stege, Fernandez, Castro, Bayshore, Princeton, Greenbrae, Sausalito, San Rafael, and Point Reyes (Moratto 1984). These investigations supported Nelson's hypothesis that the San Francisco Bay area was a distinct archaeological region with similar temporal changes in artifact assemblages and other cultural practices evident across the region. Indeed, the region gives the impression that closely related cultures occupied the margins of the San Francisco Bay system for a considerable length of time.

The archaeological work in the San Francisco Bay area generated a significant amount of data, and by the 1940s there was sufficient information for Beardsley (1948, 1954) to expand the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which he developed for the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta, and correlate archaeological cultures in the Delta with those in the Bay. The CCTS proposed a linear and uniform chronological sequence of cultural succession, and was divided into temporal-cultural units that included: *components*, which represent discrete occupational episodes at a site; *facies*, which represent a series of closely related components; *provinces*, which are composed of related facies; and *horizons*, which are broad cultural units composed of a series of temporally and geographically discrete components. Three horizons,

The CCTS and other early archaeological research concentrated on material culture (e.g., burial practices) and the development of chronologies based on differences in the composition of assemblages. Issues related to subsistence, settlement strategies, social organization, and trade received minimal or no attention. The CCTS was designed to provide a means of ordering archaeological cultures in central California, but the model, particularly the creation of widespread sequences of cultural succession, was immediately questioned in a series of papers by Gerow (1954, 1974a, 1974b; Gerow with Force 1968). Gerow suggested that two distinct cultures or traditions existed in Central California and the Bay area during the Early and Middle Horizons, and that these two cultural groups gradually converged.

Frederickson (1973, 1974) also questioned aspects of the CCTS, and proposed a new taxonomic system for central California. Frederickson (1973) defined a series of patterns (i.e., Post, Borax Lake, Berkeley, and Augustine) for the North Coast Ranges, the San Francisco Bay and the lower Sacramento Valley, and assigned them to six periods: Paleo-Indian (10,000 to 6,000 B.C.); Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (6,000 B.C. to A.D. 500); and Upper and Lower Emergent (A.D. 500 to 1800). Periods are temporal units that facilitate the grouping of specific cultures based on an adaptive mode (e.g., economics or social structure) (Frederickson 1973:112-113) (Figure 4).

The Post Pattern (8,000-12,000 B.P. [Before Present]) represents the earliest occupation of the project area and is characterized by fluted, concave-base projectile points and crescents (Basgall 1993). There is scant archaeological data regarding the settlement and subsistence strategies associated with the Post Pattern, but it appears that the strategies focused on hunting and gathering (Frederickson 1984; Frederickson and White 1988).

The Borax Lake Pattern (2,500-8,000 B.P.) highlights a combined generalized hunting and collecting subsistence pattern. The use of heavy, wide-stemmed projectile points and the milling slab and mano are characteristic of this Pattern (Chertkoff and Chertkoff 1984; Basgall 1993).

The Berkeley Pattern (1,500-2,500 B.P.) highlights the expansion of collecting and the incorporation of other resource acquisition strategies (e.g., fishing and exploitation of other aquatic resources such as shellfish). Artifacts typically associated with this Pattern include: the atlatl; dart-sized, non-stemmed projectile points primarily made from obsidian; mortars and pestles; and bone tools (Frederickson 1984, 1994; Basgall 1993). Flexed burials are also characteristic of the Pattern.

The Augustine Pattern (1,500-200 B.P.) is characterized by a change in technology and subsistence strategies. These changes include: introduction of bow and arrow technology, as evidenced by small projectile points; acorns becoming the staple food resource; and the use of fish harpoons. Pre-interment grave pit burning, flexed burials, and grave goods including shell beads and ornaments are also typical of the Pattern. The Pattern is highlighted by an intensification of trade and an increase in sociopolitical complexity and social stratification. In addition, the Augustine Pattern appears to be associated with Pomo occupation of the area, which is the cultural pattern encountered by Russians, Spanish, and subsequent Euroamericans that entered the area.

Period	Division	Date BP	Characteristics
Emergent	Upper	100	Clam disk bead economy appears. More goods moving farther. Growth of local specializations involving production and exchange. Interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
	Lower	200	Bow and arrow replaces dart and atlatl; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Territorial boundaries well established. Distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common. Regularized exchange between groups includes more, and more varied, materials.
Archaic	Upper	1,500	Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based on wealth. Shell beads gain importance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Emergence of group-oriented religious organizations; possible origins of Kuksu religious system at end of period. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not fully established.
	Middle	2,500	Climate more benign during this interval. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn economy introduced. Hunting important. Diversification of economy; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Changes in exchange or in social relations appear to have little impact.
	Lower	7,000	Ancient lakes dry up as a result of climatic changes; milling stones found in abundance; plant food emphasis, little hunting. Most artifacts manufactured of local materials; exchange similar to previous period. Little emphasis on wealth. Social unit remains the extended family.
PaleoIndian		10,000	First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California; lakeside sites with a probably but not clearly demonstrated hunting emphasis. No evidence for a developed milling technology although cultures with such technology may exist in the state at this time depth. Exchange probably ad hoc on one-to-one basis. Social unit (the extended family) not heavily dependent on exchange; resources acquired by changing habitat.
		11,500	

Figure 4. Cultural Chronology

SOURCE: Frederickson 1974

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

Prior to the arrival of Euroamericans in the region, California was inhabited by groups of Native Americans speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings. Kroeber (1925) subdivided California into four subculture areas, Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central. The NSCARP project area is in the Central area in Southern Pomo and Wappo territory.

3.2.1 Southern Pomo

The traditional territory of the Southern Pomo is in northern Sonoma County, and encompasses the area from approximately 5 miles south of Santa Rosa north to nearly the current county line and extending from the Russian River toward the west to Gualala and the border with the Kashaya Pomo. The Pomo language appears to be part of the Hokan language family. There are seven Pomo languages that are represented by seven groups in different geographic locations. The seven groups include the Northern, Northeastern, Eastern, Southeastern, Central, Southern, and Kashaya Pomo. Ethnographic sources on Pomo include Kostromitonov (1974), Powers (1877), Barrett (1908), Kroeber (1925), Loeb (1926), Gifford and Kroeber (1939), Kniffen (1939), Stewart (1943), McLendon and Oswalt (1978), Bean and Theodoratus (1978), and McLendon and Lowy (1978).

Pomo culture is quite variable, with many similarities and differences among the speakers of the seven different Pomoan languages. According to Gifford and Kroeber (1939:117) Pomo were

Divided into a number of small groups, which at one time or another have been called tribes, villages, village-communities, or tribelets. Each of these was completely autonomous and owned a tract of land, which might or might not be exactly defined but was substantially recognized by all neighboring communities. According to most informants, nearly every community also spoke a slightly but perceptibly distinct subdialect [dialect of one of the seven languages]. Each normally possessed a main settlement or central village, which in many of the groups appears to have remained fixed for generations.

Pomo social and political organization is quite variable, but Pomo were typically organized into tribelets that were composed of bilaterally related kin groups that ranged in size from 100-2,000 persons (Kunkel 1962). Tribelets generally occupied individual villages and had a chief or headman, but multiple chiefs for a single tribelet were also common. Succession to the position of chief was also variable, but hereditary succession was common (Bean and Theodoratus 1978). There were several villages/settlements located in the project area, including: *Makahmo* that was located on the banks of Sulphur Creek near its confluence with the Russian River northeast of Cloverdale; *Kachitiyo* that was located northwest of *Makahmo* near the west bank of the Russian River north of Cloverdale; *Akamotcolowani*, near the west bank of the Russian River southeast of Cloverdale; *Kalanko*, which may have become the Cloverdale Rancheria; *Motitcaton* a short distance west of the Russian River southeast of Cloverdale; *Amako* located on the east bank of the Russian River near Asti; and *Kahtahwe* that is near Healdsburg.

Shamanism was common among the Pomo. Shamans were professionals who specialized in curing and other ceremonial aspects of Pomo life such as the Kuksu Cult that highlighted curing and group well being (Bean and Theodoratus 1978). Individuals became shamans either through inheritance or dreams. In addition, the Pomo began practicing the Ghost Dance around 1870 (Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

Pomo subsistence strategies highlighted the exploitation of a wide variety of plant and animal resources. The acorn served as a staple food supply, but other plant resources were also

collected including buckeyes, berries, seeds from grasses, seaweed, and kelp. Pomo engaged in individual and communal hunts to acquire deer, elk, antelope, rabbits, squirrels, and a variety of bird species. Marine and freshwater resources (e.g., fish and clams) were also used for food. Resources were acquired and processed using: bow and arrows; spears; clubs; snares; traps; mortars and pestles; and baskets.

Pomo built three basic types of structures that included dwelling houses, temporary shelters, and semi-subterranean houses (Bean and Theodoratus 1978). The overall configuration and materials used in the construction of these structures varied among the different Pomo groups. Regardless, dwelling houses were constructed for individual families and semi-subterranean houses were used for different purposes. Small-scale houses were used as sweat lodges and larger scale houses (i.e., 40-60 feet in diameter) were used for ceremonial purposes (Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

External relations between Pomo and their neighbors included both friendly and hostile relations. Trade was an important activity among Pomo and they had economic relationships with their neighbors, including the Yuki, Cahto, Lake Miwok, Wappo, and Patwin (Bean and Theodoratus 1978). Southern Pomo were extensive traders and numerous trails have been identified in the area, particularly along the Russian River and other creeks. For example, they would travel to Stewart's Point on the coast two or three times a year for salt and seafood and also obtained clam shells from Bodega Bay and obsidian and magnesite in Lake County. Pomo appear to be central in an economic network that included a large number of Native American groups across northern California. Pomo functioned as middlemen in the trade of food (e.g., fish and salt), manufactured goods (e.g., beads), and raw materials (e.g., shells and obsidian) (Aginsky 1958). Skilled traders could become wealthy by acquiring large numbers of beads, which were signs of power and status. Regardless of the importance of trade among Pomo, not all their interactions with other groups were friendly. Warfare was precipitated for a number of reasons, but warfare was usually associated with attempts to acquire additional territory or access to raw materials (e.g., obsidian) (Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

3.2.2 Wappo

Wappo primarily occupy territory in Napa County, but their territory does encompass part of the Alexander Valley north of Healdsburg to Geyserville. Wappo is a dialect of the Yukian language, which also includes Yuki, Coast Yuki, and Huchnom. Wappo is the name given to Wappo-speaking people by the Spanish. Wappo is reported to be derived from the Spanish word *guapo*, which may be interpreted as brave (Sawyer 1978). This name apparently originated from Wappo resistance to the incursion of Euroamericans in Napa Valley during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Heizer 1953). Ethnographic sources on Wappo include Driver (1936) and Sawyer (1978).

The sociopolitical unit of Wappo was the village, which was generally located along a creek or another water source and included either one or two sweathouses, depending on the size of the village (Sawyer 1978). Kroeber (1925) claims that the population of the Wappo never exceeded 1,000 people, but more recent evidence suggests that it may have been significantly larger (cf., Sawyer 1978).

Wappo subsistence strategies highlighted the exploitation of a wide variety of plant and animal resources. The acorn served as a staple food supply, but other plant resources were also collected including buckeyes, berries, seeds from grasses, and seaweed (Sawyer 1978). Wappo hunted deer, elk, antelope, rabbits, squirrels, and a variety of bird species and also acquired a wide range of marine and freshwater resources (e.g., fish, eels, abalone, and clams) (Sawyer

1978). Resources were acquired and processed using: bow and arrows; spears; clubs; snares; traps; mortars and pestles; and baskets.

External relations between Wappo and their neighbors were generally friendly. Trade, however, does not appear to be a major interest or activity among the Wappo although they did trade obsidian to neighboring groups. On the other hand, travel appears to be part of Wappo culture. Wappo made trips to the coast for resources and visited their neighbors for celebrations.

3.2.3 Euroamerican Contact

The first contact between Pomo and Euroamericans probably occurred in the late 1500s when Sir Francis Drake was exploring the coastline and stopped in Pomo territory to acquire water and other supplies (Bean and Theodoratus 1978). Euroamerican contact with Native Americans in the general area of San Francisco, however, was very sporadic until 1776. In 1776 the Spanish established the San Francisco presidio and mission, and undoubtedly interacted with groups of Pomo. By 1817 the Spanish established a mission at San Rafael and began recruiting Native Americans as far north as Santa Rosa (Beck and Haase 1974). Subsequently, in 1832 the Mission San Francisco de Solano was established in Sonoma, extending Spanish influence further to the north (Beck and Haase 1974). The Spanish attempted to convert the Native American population to Catholicism and incorporate them into the "mission system." Mission records suggest that approximately 600 Pomo were baptized at Mission San Francisco de Solano and San Rafael (Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

The process of missionization disrupted traditional Pomo cultural practices, and they were generally slow to adapt to the mission system. The Spanish, however, were intent on implementing it, and this factor coupled with exposure to European diseases virtually ended the traditional life of Native Americans in northern Sonoma County. During the early 1800s Russians also began to explore and establish settlements in Pomo territory. For example, a Russian trading expedition entered Bodega Bay in 1809 and in 1811 a Russian settlement was established at Fort Ross (Bean and Theodoratus 1978). Regardless, the region remained at the fringes of settlement in California. Even after Mexican independence from Spain, in the 1820s, the Mexican government continued to consider the area as the periphery of Mexican territory and left it relatively unsettled. In 1826 Jedediah Strong Smith, an American fur trapper, and a small number of associates made the first overland expedition into California and returned in 1827 to explore the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. The Mexican government insisted he and his men leave, but the path into the Sacramento Valley and California in general was opened (Hoover; et al. 1990).

Mission records reveal that Wappo unsuccessfully battled the Spanish, and Wappo from villages in Sonoma and Napa Counties were brought to the mission at Sonoma between 1823 and 1834 to be used for labor (Milliken 1995). In 1854, the Wappo of the Russian River Valley were moved to a reservation in Mendocino. By 1856, nearly half the Wappo moved to Mendocino had died (Sawyer 1978). The reservation was closed in 1867.

3.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Russians first explored Bodega Bay and the surrounding area in 1809. Subsequently, in 1812 the Russians established Fort Ross and managed a network of settlements, farms, and outposts stretching over 55 miles of coastline until the 1840s (Lightfoot, Wake, and Schiff 1991). Containing the growth of Fort Ross was the primary impetus for the northern expansion of the Spanish mission system and Mexican settlement north of San Francisco. Father José Altamira

founded Mission San Francisco Solano in 1823 at Sonoma to establish a Mexican presence on the northern frontier.

The Mexican period (ca. 1821-1848) in California is an outgrowth of the Mexican Revolution, and its accompanying social and political views affected the mission system. In 1833 the missions were secularized and their lands divided among the *Californios* as land grants called *ranchos*. These *ranchos* facilitated the growth of a semi-aristocratic group that controlled the larger *ranchos*. Owners of *ranchos* used local populations, including Native Americans, essentially as forced labor to accomplish work on their large tracts of land. Consequently, Pomo, Wappo, and other Native American groups across California, were forced into a marginalized existence as *peons* or *vaqueros* on large *ranchos*. *Ranchos* in the project area include: Rincon de Musalacon; Caslamayomi; Sotoyome; Tzabaco; Molinos; and San Miguel (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was sent to establish a military presence at Sonoma in 1833. In return for his service Vallejo received the approximately 66,000-acre Rancho Petaluma land grant, one of the largest in California (Beck and Haase 1974). In addition, twenty-five more land grants were made in the Sonoma County area during Mexican rule. The Mexican settlement in the area during the 1830s-1840s limited Russian encroachment into Mexican territory. Regardless, other foreigners from the United States and other countries began to encroach into Mexican territory and settle on the Santa Rosa Plain and in Alexander Valley during the 1840s.

In 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico, and American settlers in California feared they might be driven from the region by the Mexican government. Consequently, John C. Fremont was enlisted to lead a revolt against Mexico. The Bear Flag Revolt, as it came to be known, soon took possession of General Vallejo's stronghold in Sonoma and kept Vallejo prisoner for two months. The Bear Flag Revolt was not authorized by the United States government, so the Bear Flag was raised over Sonoma after its capture (Hoover, et al. 1990).

The end of the Mexican-American War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 marked the beginning of the American period (ca. 1848-Present) in California history. The onset of this period, however, did nothing to change the economic condition of the Native American populations working on the *ranchos*. The *rancho* system generally remained intact until 1862-1864, when a drought forced many landowners to sell off or subdivide their holdings. At this time landowners started to fence ranges and the economy began a shift from cattle ranching to dairy farming and agriculture based on fruit and grain crops, and eventually vineyards. Regardless of a change of economic focus, the plight of Native American populations remained, at best, relatively unchanged (e.g., the U.S. Senate rejected treaties between the government and Native Americans in 1851 and 1852, and military reserves were established to maintain various groups) (Heizer 1974).

The discovery of gold in 1848 at John Sutter's sawmill in Coloma dramatically affected California. It was the catalyst that caused a dramatic alteration of both Native American and Euroamerican cultural patterns in California. Once news of the discovery of gold was spread, a flood of Euroamericans began to enter the region. Immigrants seeking their fortune in the gold fields arrived in California from around the world traveling by ship to San Francisco and by wagon across the Sierra Nevada. Initially, the Euroamerican population in California grew slowly, but soon exploded as the presence of large deposits of gold was confirmed. The population of California quickly swelled from an estimated 4,000 Euroamericans in 1848 to 500,000 in 1850 (Bancroft 1888). This large influx of immigrants had a negative effect on Native American cultures, and marks the beginning of a relatively rapid decline of both Native American populations and culture.

Various population estimates attest to the rapid and almost total decline of indigenous people. Diseases introduced by Euroamericans resulted in the annihilation of nearly 75 percent of the native population (Heizer 1960). The former character and the decline of Native American culture is highlighted by Princess Isidora Solano, wife of Chief Francisco Solano, who dictated her memoirs in 1874 at the age of 90 (Sanchez 1930). She recounts the exploits of Francisco Solano, chief of the Suisunes, Topaytos, Yoloitos and Chuructos and an important ally of General M. Guadalupe Vallejo, and describes the abundance of resources (e.g., salmon) in current Napa and Sonoma counties prior to the arrival of "the white man". Princess Isidora also highlights the decline of Native American culture, and frequently refers to her use of liquor, of which she was "not ashamed... because the white men taught it to me" (Sanchez 1930:52).

The latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed an ongoing and growing immigration of Anglo-Americans into the area, an influx also accompanied by regional cultural and economic changes. Indeed, Anglo-American culture expanded at the expense of Hispanic culture. Dispersed farmsteads slowly replaced the immense Mexican ranchos, and the farming of various crops slowly replaced cattle ranching as the primary economic activity in the region. The advent of the railroad in the area in the late 1800s, and the mechanization of farming with steam-driven machinery, once again altered the economy of the region. For example, larger and larger tracts of land were opened for farming. These agricultural developments demanded a large labor force and sparked a new wave of immigration into the region. These changes are highlighted by the development of towns associated with expanding business opportunities related to either agriculture or logging. Sonoma County held expansive arable land near San Francisco and transportation routes to the gold mining regions in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The miners and mining towns in the Sierra Nevada had a seemingly limitless demand for food, which facilitated the agricultural development of Sonoma County. The development of Sonoma County continues to the present with the expansion of agriculture and viticulture.

3.3.1 Sonoma County

Sonoma is one of California's original counties, and after the gold rush the population increased dramatically and towns grew rapidly. In 1853, Santa Rosa consisted of only a few buildings, but the following year it became the county seat as a result of a series of political maneuvers by a group of developers and local boosters. By 1860 nearly all of the present-day cities and towns in Sonoma County were either recently formed or thriving communities. For example, Geyserville was first used as a stage stop en route to The Geysers resort in 1851, Sebastopol was founded in 1855, Healdsburg was founded in 1857, and Cloverdale, which was established in 1854 as a trading post, grew quickly after it became a railroad terminus in 1859 (Hansen and Miller 1962:48). Rail service in the area expanded through the 1870s and provided access to the area from San Francisco.

Cattle ranching originally dominated economic activity in Sonoma County. During the 1860s a shift occurred from cattle ranching to sheep herding. A primary reason for the shift was the Civil War and a demand for wool for military uniforms. The demand for wool continued, and Sonoma County became one of the country's leading wool producers. In addition, dairy ranching, poultry, and agriculture grew in the county. Indeed, Petaluma became a center for poultry production and crops such as potatoes, grains, wine grapes, hops, apples, plums, and prunes were also grown in the county. Hops were especially well-suited to the alluvial plains and terraces along the Russian River, the Laguna de Santa Rosa, and on the Santa Rosa Plain. The success of hops coincided with a drop in wheat prices, and most grain farmers with the right soils and climate switched to the new crop. By 1890, hops were the leading field crop in the county, and the Santa Rosa area became known as the nation's hop capital (LeBaron et al. 1985).

At the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century viticulture expanded in Sonoma County and became an important part of the agricultural economy of the area. Prohibition, however, resulted in the collapse of the California wine industry. A few viticulturists survived by producing limited amounts of wine for medicinal, sacramental, or cooking purposes. These individuals devised creative ways to continue to produce and sell their wine. For example, winemaking, which was still legal if a family annually produced 200 gallons or fewer, continued in individual households and local doctors prescribed wine to cure ills. Regardless, Prohibition stifled the wine industry in California and it did not recover until the 1950s. Since that time, the recovery of the regional wine industry has been dramatic, with wine production and tourism steadily increasing in Sonoma County and surrounding regions. The industry would not fully recover until the 1970s, when the reputation of Sonoma County wines began to spread throughout the nation and the world. Today, Sonoma County is known for its vineyards and premier wines.

4.0 RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological and historical investigations for the NSCARP are complete and included: a record search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; archival research; Native American consultation; pedestrian surface survey of the project APE; and updating the records of previously recorded sites and recording a new site within project boundaries. These investigations identified sixty-two previous surveys (Table 1), ten previously documented sites, and a new historic site within the project APE (Table 3; Figures 5.1-5.9). The Wohler Bridge, 20C-0155, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Lambert Bridge, 20C-0248, was previously determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) of the remaining sites in the NSCARP APE has not been determined.

Table 3: Sites in the Project APE

SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
CA-Son-622	Lithic scatter	Not Determined
CA-Son-1929	Lithic scatter	Not Determined
CA-Son-2317H	Historic road alignment; Jimtown Bridge, 20C-0006	Not Determined
P-49-2283	Historic trash scatter	Not Determined
P-49-2866	Wohler Bridge, 20C-0155	Eligible
P-49-2870	Lambert Bridge, 20C-0248	Not Eligible
20C-0040	Bridge	Not Determined
20C-0106	Yoakim Bridge, 20C-0106	Not Determined
J Wine Trash Dump	Historic trash scatter	Not Determined

4.1 SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND PRELIMINARY ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS FOR THE NRHP AND THE CRHR

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 36 Part 60.4 [a-d] presents criteria for determining the significance and eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites for inclusion in the NRHP. The significance and eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP of the sites located within project boundaries will be considered following those criteria and in relation to appropriate historic themes. The criteria at 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d] includes the following:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, culture, and engineering is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- that embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Figure 5.1 Site Location Map

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Figure 5.2 Site Location Map

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Figure 5.8 Site Location Map

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Similarly, CEQA presents guidelines at §15064.5 and §21083.2 for the identification of historical resources and determining their historical significance. CEQA §15064.5(a)(3) presents the following criteria for determining the eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites for inclusion in the CRHR:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past;
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA also presents criteria at §21083.2(g) for the identification of unique archaeological resources. These criteria include:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event.

In addition to the eligibility criteria at CEQA §15064.5(a)(3), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 11.5 § 4852 (c) also states that integrity of historical resources should be considered when addressing their eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR. This section of the CCR describes integrity as the

...authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must...retain enough of their historic character to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The long history of use of the project area by Native Americans and Euroamericans, particularly the use of the area for viticulture warrants a discussion of the potential of the area to be considered a cultural landscape. A cultural landscape is defined as

A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with an historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (Birnbaum 1994).

There are four types of cultural landscapes, which include historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. The criteria previously presented for determining the significance and eligibility of sites for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR are used to determine the significance and eligibility of cultural landscapes for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

The environmental documents for the NSCARP present four project alternatives that include a no project alternative and three other alternatives, each of which affects different sites. A project alternative has not been selected as yet and project designs are not finalized. Consequently, formal eligibility determinations for inclusion of sites in the project in the NRHP and the CRHR were not

conducted at this time. Regardless, provisional determinations are presented regarding the eligibility of the sites in the NSCARP APE for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR using appropriate criteria.

The following are brief descriptions of the sites investigated for the current project and a discussion of the potential eligibility of the sites for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. The records for the sites in the NSCARP APE are included with this report in Appendix A.

Site CA-SON-622

Prehistoric site CA-SON-622 was recorded in 1975 as a light lithic scatter that included flakes and tools. West Dry Creek Road and Mountain View Ranch Road pass through the site. Current pedestrian surface survey did not identify any cultural resources along the roads within site boundaries. Construction of the roads appears to have destroyed the site within the public road ROW. The site does not appear to meet criteria a, b, or c for inclusion in the NRHP or criteria 1, 2, or 3 for inclusion in the CRHR. Most of the site is located on private land adjacent to West Dry Creek Road and Mountain View Ranch Road and there is a potential for the site to yield information important in prehistory. Therefore, site CA-SON-622 may meet criterion d for inclusion in the NRHP and criterion 4 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Site CA-SON-1929

Prehistoric site CA-SON-1929 was recorded in 1991 as a moderate to dense lithic scatter eroding out of a steep road cut. The site does not appear to meet criteria a, b, or c for inclusion in the NRHP or criteria 1, 2, or 3 for inclusion in the CRHR. Most of the site is located on private land adjacent to Westside Road and there is a potential for the site to yield information important in prehistory. Therefore, site CA-SON-1929 may meet criterion d for inclusion in the NRHP and criterion 4 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Site CA-SON-2317H

Historic site CA-SON-2317H was recorded in 2001 and includes Alexander Valley Road, rock retaining walls, culverts, and the Jimtown Bridge, 20C-0006, that was built in 1949. Alexander Valley Road along with its associated features have been improved over time and do not possess sufficient integrity to meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. The Jimtown Bridge, however, may meet criterion c for inclusion in the NRHP or criterion 3 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Site P-49-2283

Historic site P-49-2283 was recorded in 2000 as trash deposit consisting of glass bottles and other trash. The site was identified during monitoring of trench excavation for a pipeline at a depth of 5-7 feet below the surface. The site was affected by excavation of the trench and does not appear to meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

Site P-49-2866

Site P-49-2866 is the Wohler Bridge, 20C-0155. The bridge is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criteria a and c and appears to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under criteria 1 and 3.

Site P-49-2877

Site P-49-2877 is the Lambert Bridge, 20C-0248. The bridge is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, but may meet criterion 1 and 3 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Bridges 20C-0040 and 20C-0106

Bridges 20C-0038, 20C-0040, and 20C-0106 were built in 1934, and 1956, respectively. These bridges may meet criterion a and c for inclusion in the NRHP and criterion 1 and 3 for inclusion in the CRHR.

J Wine Trash Dump

The J Wine Trash Dump was recorded in 2005 as a trash scatter primarily consisting of glass and cans. The cans and glass in the trash scatter date from the 1950s to the present. The site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

Cultural Landscape Assessment

A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources, associated with an historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (Birnbaum 1994). The NSCARP area may be discussed in terms of two types of cultural landscapes, a historic vernacular landscape and an ethnographic landscape. A historic vernacular landscape could include sites and features associated with Euroamerican settlement of the area and/or the development of viticulture and an ethnographic landscape would include sites and features associated with Native American use and occupation of an area. The project APE does not contain significant sites or features associated with early Euroamerican settlement or development of viticulture or occupation by Native American groups. In addition, the integrity of setting, feeling, and association of the project APE and much of the surrounding area appears to be compromised by construction of roads (e.g., Highway 101), private residences, commercial facilities, and other infrastructure. The NSCARP APE and the area immediately surrounding it do not appear to meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR as a cultural landscape.

4.2 SUMMARY

Archaeological and historical investigations are complete for the NSCARP, and a reasonable effort has been made to identify cultural resources within project boundaries. These investigations identified eleven prehistoric and historic sites within the project APE (Table 3; Figures 5.1-5.9). The Wohler Bridge (20C-0155) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR. The Lambert Bridge (20C-0248) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, but might be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Sites CA-SON-622, CA-SON-1929, the Jimtown Bridge (20C-0006), and bridges 20C-0040 and 20C-0106 might be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and/or the CRHR. Sites CA-SON-2317H and the J Wine Trash Dump do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. Regardless of the final eligibility of any sites in the NSCARP APE, it appears that effects to sites may be mitigated by: avoidance (e.g., locating the pipeline alignment away from site boundaries as highlighted by CA-SON-1929 that extends along the west, but not the east side of Westside Road, and installing pipelines beneath rivers and creeks rather than hanging it from bridges); reviewing as-built plans for pipeline alignments within public road ROW to determine if excavation of pipeline trenches would occur in disturbed contexts or native soils (e.g., roads pass through CA-SON-622 and appear to have destroyed the site within the public ROW, consequently excavation for the NSCARP pipeline might only occur in disturbed contexts); and the use of archaeological and historical methods to document and recover data from sites. In summary, upon selection of an alternative it is possible to design measures to mitigate potential effects to prehistoric and historic sites in the NSCARP APE primarily by avoidance and project design.

5.0 SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

The Sonoma County Water Agency is proposing to construct the North Sonoma County Agricultural Reuse Project. The purpose of the project is to reduce reliance on natural regional water supplies by using recycled water on agricultural lands, and includes installation of approximately 119 miles of subsurface pipeline, development of 19 reservoirs (i.e., expansion of existing reservoirs and construction of new reservoirs), and construction of 14 booster pump stations to facilitate the flow of water in the pipeline system. Approximately 103 miles of pipeline will be installed within public road right-of-way and 16 miles of pipeline will be installed across open stretches of private land. The reservoirs associated with the project range in size from 5 to 45 acres and each booster pump station encompasses approximately 0.5 acres. The project Area of Potential Effects includes an approximately 100 foot wide corridor for the installation of the pipeline and the areas encompassed by the reservoirs and booster pumping stations. The proposed project is subject to the legal requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 1966 and its implementing regulations, as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act 1970, as amended.

PMC was contracted to conduct archaeological and historical investigations for the NSCARP. These investigations were conducted to comply with regulations and following criteria presented in: 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 63; Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended; and CEQA. Archaeological and historical investigations for the NSCARP included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; archival research; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with the Native American community; and pedestrian surface survey of the project APE. The record search identified sixty-two previous surveys either within or adjacent to the project APE and ten previously recorded sites within the project APE. Current pedestrian surface survey of the project APE identified one new historic site. The sacred lands search did not identify any Native American cultural resources either within or near the project APE.

Archaeological and historical investigations for the NSCARP identified a total of eleven prehistoric and historic sites within the entire project APE. The environmental documents for the NSCARP, however, present four project alternatives that include a no project alternative and three other alternatives, each of which affects different sites. One of the sites, P-49-2866 (Wohler Bridge), is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources and another site, the Lambert Bridge (20C-0248) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Some of the other sites in the project APEs associated with the various NSCARP alternatives might meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. The eligibility of these sites for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR will be determined upon selection of an alternative and completion of project designs. If any sites are determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR measures shall be designed to mitigate potential project related effects to the sites.

Regardless of these findings, it is always possible to inadvertently uncover cultural resources or human remains during ground disturbing project activity. Therefore, if any cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing project activity it is recommended that all activity cease within twenty-five feet of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist be retained to determine the significance of the discovery. If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and follow the procedures outlined in the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(e).

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APPENDIX A

SITE RECORDS

**NOT INCLUDED IN THIS COPY OF REPORT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION IS CONFIDENTIAL**

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
Fax (916) 657-5390



July 14, 2005

John Nadolski
PMC

Sent Via Fax: 916 361-1574
Of Pages: 3

RE: Pipeline and Reservoir project, Sonoma County.

Dear Mr. Nadolski:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Sacred Lands File and found several burial/recorded sites within the project area. The location of sites is confidential.

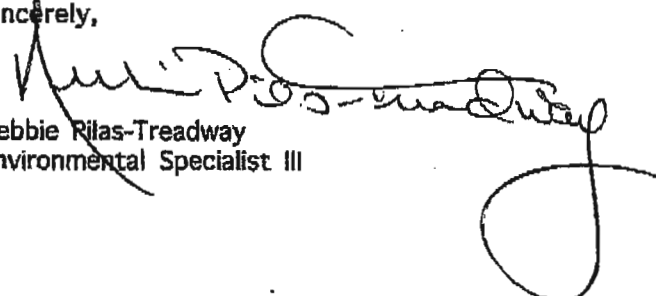
I recommend that you contact the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, 1303 Maurice Avenue, Pohnert Park, CA 94928, 707-664-0880 for further information of recorded sites located in the APE.

I have enclosed a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations contacts may have knowledge of additional cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. These lists should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. A minimum of two weeks must be allowed for responses after notification.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,


Debbie Rilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Sonoma County
July 13, 2005

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------|
| <p>✓ Grant Smith
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 (707) 528-2584</p> | <p>Coast Miwok
 Pomo</p> | <p>✓ Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
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 margiemejia@aol.com
 (707) 575-5917
 Fax: (707) 575-6974</p> | <p>Pomo</p> |
| <p>✓ Kathleen Smith
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 Coast Miwok</p> | <p>✓ Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
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 (707) 575-6974 FAX</p> | <p>Pomo</p> |
| <p>✓ Dawn S. Getchell
 P.O. Box 53
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 Pomo</p> | <p>✓ Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
 Earl Couey, Cultural Resources Manager
 3572 Phillips Ave
 Santa Rosa , CA 95407
 ecouey@pacbell.net
 (707) 585-0502</p> | <p>Wappo</p> |
| <p>✓ Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
 Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
 555 South Cloverdale Blvd.,
 Cloverdale , CA 95425
 clvrdler61@aol.com
 (707) 894-5775</p> | <p>Pomo</p> | <p>✓ Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
 John Trippo, Chairperson
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 ecouey@pacbell.net</p> | <p>Wappo</p> |
| <p>✓ Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
 Harvey Hopkins, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 607
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 drycreek@sonic.net
 (707) 473-2178</p> | <p>Pomo</p> | <p>✓ Stewarts Point Rancheria
 Eric Wilder, Chairperson
 3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2
 Santa Rosa , CA 95403
 tribalofc@stewartspointrancher
 (707) 591-0580 - Voice
 (707) 591-0583 - Fax</p> | <p>Pomo</p> |

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Pipeline and Reservoir project, Sonoma County.

**Native American Contacts
Sonoma County
July 13, 2005**

Stewarts Point Rancheria

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3535 Industrial Dr., Suite B2 Pomo
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(707) 591-0580 EXT 105
(707) 591-0583 FAX

✓ Ya-Ka-Ama

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Forestville 95436 Miwok
, CA
yakaama.indian.ed@att.net Wappo
(707) 887-1541

Stewarts Point Rancheria

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✓ **The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria**

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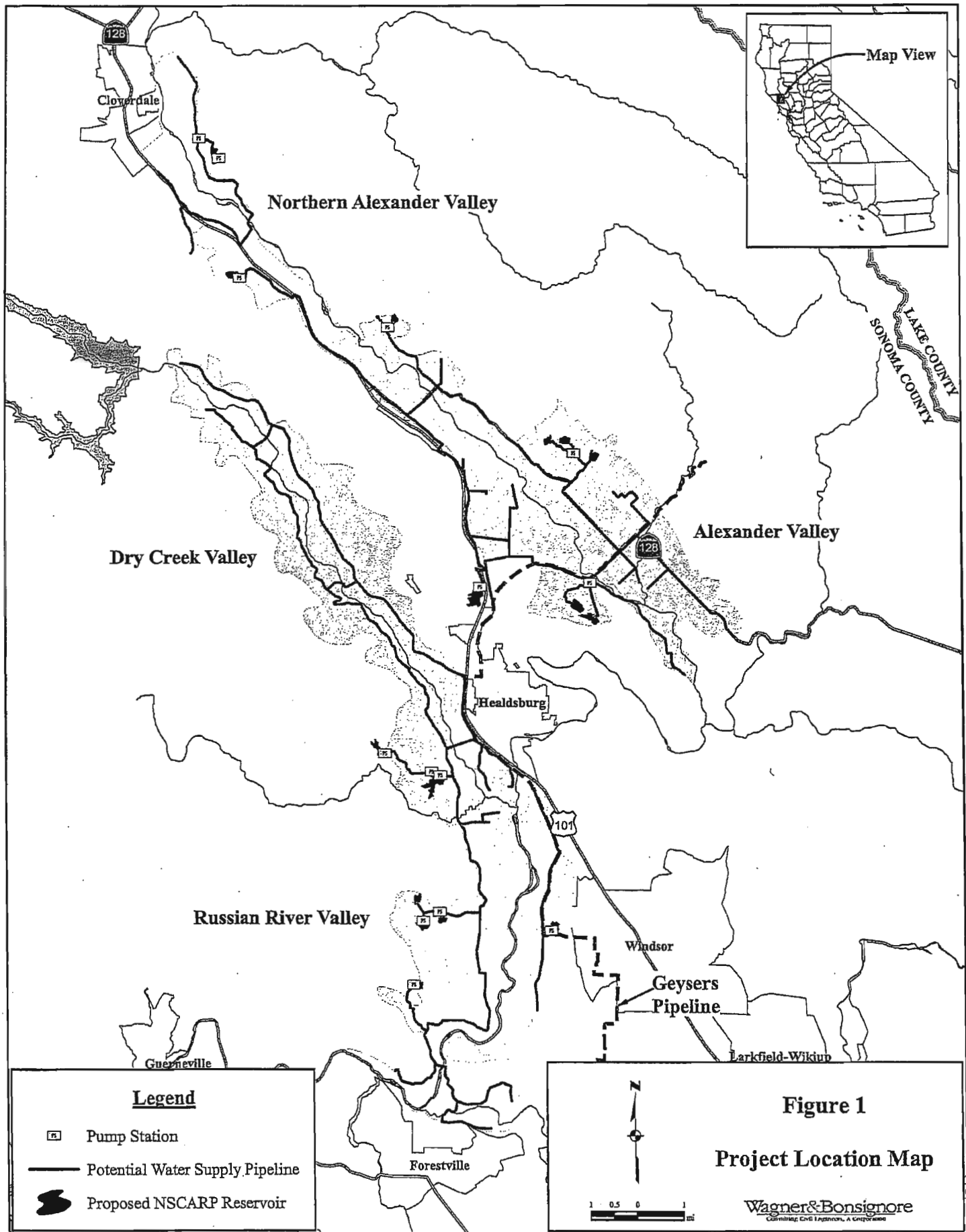
✓ **The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria**

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resource assessment for the proposed Pipeline and Reservoir project, Sonoma County.



PMC

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

www.pacificmunicipal.com

April 19, 2006

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Lynne Rosselli, Environmental Planning Department
3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

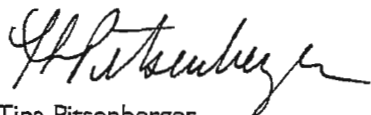
Dear Ms. Rosselli:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS



Tina Pitsenberger
Cultural Resources Specialist
Rancho Cordova Office

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

April 19, 2006

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Lisa Miller, Tribal Administrator
1250 Coddington Center, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Ms. Miller:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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April 19, 2006

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
John Trippo, Chairperson
3572 Phillips Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

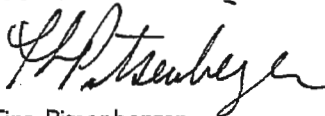
Dear Mr. Trippo:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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April 19, 2006

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Eric Wilder, Chairperson
3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Mr. Wilder:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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Cultural Resources Specialist
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www.pacificmunicipal.com

April 19, 2006

Grant Smith
4309 Chico Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Mr. Smith:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tina Pitsenberger", written over a horizontal line.

Tina Pitsenberger
Cultural Resources Specialist
Rancho Cordova Office

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

April 19, 2006

Kathleen Smith
1778 Sunnyvale Avenue
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

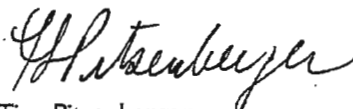
Dear Ms. Smith:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
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April 19, 2006

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Frank Ross
813 Lamont Avenue
Novato, CA 94945

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

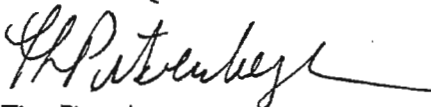
Dear Mr. Ross:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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April 19, 2006

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Harvey Hopkins, Chairperson
PO Box 607
Geyserville, CA 95441

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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Cultural Resources Specialist
Rancho Cordova Office

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
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April 19, 2006

Dawn S. Gretchell
PO Box 53
Jenner, CA 95450

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Ms. Gretchell:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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Cultural Resources Specialist
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April 19, 2006

Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
Margie Mejia, Chairperson
1250 Coddington Center, Suite 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

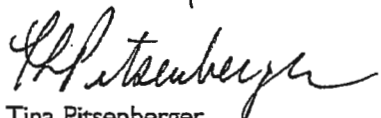
Dear Ms. Mejia:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

April 19, 2006

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Earl Couey, Cultural Resources Manager
3572 Phillips Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95407

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

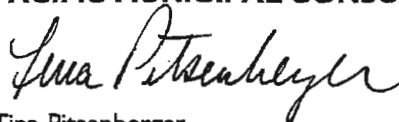
Dear Mr. Couey:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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April 19, 2006

Stewarts Point Rancheria
Reno Franklin, Cultural Resources Coordinator
3535 Industrial Drive, Suite B2
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Mr. Franklin:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

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April 19, 2006

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
PO Box 14428
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

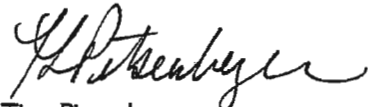
Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS



Tina Pitsenberger
Cultural Resources Specialist
Rancho Cordova Office

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

April 19, 2006

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Tim Campbell, Cultural Resources Officer
PO Box 14428
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

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PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

April 19, 2006

Ya-Ka-Ama
6215 Eastside Road
Forestville, CA 95436

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

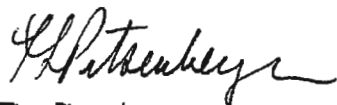
Dear Sir or Madam:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS



Tina Pitsenberger
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April 19, 2006

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 South Cloverdale Boulevard
Cloverdale, CA 95425

RE: PIPELINE AND RESERVOIR PROJECT, SONOMA COUNTY

Dear Ms. Hermosillo:

I obtained your name from the Native American Heritage Commission in order to inform you of a pipeline and reservoir project in Sonoma County. The project area is indicated on the enclosed map. We are seeking information from Native American representatives in the area regarding the existence of sites within the project area.

The proposed pipeline will be located primarily within existing roadways and working vineyards. The proposed reservoirs are located in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological resources (i.e., along steep slopes). Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call me if you require more detailed maps or have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tina Pitsenberger".

Tina Pitsenberger
Cultural Resources Specialist
Rancho Cordova Office

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APPENDIX C

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

PREVIOUS SURVEYS IN NSCARP AREA

Adams, Jane C.

- 1978a An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Minor Subdivision, County File MS 6479, 2111 Mill Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1978b An Archaeological Investigation of 4395 Westside Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California, County File Number MS 6334. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Baumhoff, Martin A.

- 1976 An Archaeological Study of the Prehistoric Cultural Resources in the Warm Springs Dam and Lake Sonoma Project, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Beard, Vicki R.

- 1997 A Cultural Resources Study of the Bellerose Vineyards Property, 435 West Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1998a Cultural Resources Study of Portions of the Round Hill Ranch North of Asti, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1998b Cultural Resources Study for the Jordan Vineyard & Winery Water Right Application, Northeast of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1999 Historic Property Survey Report for the Wohler Road at Russian River Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, Sonoma County, California 04-SON-0-CR, P.M. 11.52 to 11.67 (Bridge 20C-0155). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Beard, Vicki R. and Peggy Shannon

- 1994 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Kaiser Sand and Gravel Company's Mariani Site (AP #66-300-49), Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Bouey, Paul D.

- 1984 La Franchi Minor Subdivision. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Bramlette, Allan G.

- 1986 An Archaeological Study for 8 Acres of Porter Creek Vineyards in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California (UP 86-136). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Chattan, Cassandra

- 2003a An Evaluation of Historic Structures on the T-T Ranch, 2425 Wilson Road, Geyserville, Sonoma County, APN 131-040-008. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

2003b A Cultural Resources and Historic Structures Evaluation of the Salvation Army Property, Lytton Springs Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County (APN 091-100-012). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Coleman, Dina et al.

2000 Cultural Resources Survey Report, the Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Alternative Alignments, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Dondero, Steven B.

1990 Archaeological Survey Report of a Portion of Route 128, Near Jintown, Sonoma County, California, 04-SON-128 P.M. 9.5/11.5. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Fitzgerald, Richard T.

1986 Archaeological Survey Report, Rehabilitation of the Surface of Route 128, 04-SON-128 P.M. 9.5-17.3. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Flaherty, Jay M. and Roger H. Werner

1996 Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Vineyard at Van Beuren Ranch, Jintown, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Flynn, Katherine

1989 Archaeological Evaluation of Two Parcels of Land, Part of the Delfino Subdivision, Located Near Asti, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Gerike, Christian

1985 An Archaeological Study for a Bridge Replacement Project Trenton-Healdsburg Road, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Gerike, Christian and Sara E.P. Gillies

2000 Plan for Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Gmoser, Glenn J.

1992 Preliminary Results of Archaeological Testing at Sites CA-SON-1810 and CA-SON-1811: An Evaluation of Significance and Determination of Effects. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Haney, Jefferson

1990 An Archaeological Study of the 1000-acre Frei Brothers Property Near Asti, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Holman, Miley Paul

1986 Geyser Peak Lodge Archaeological Field inspection. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Holson, John

- 1980 Archaeological Study of Suderling Property, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1987 Archaeological Survey Report, Proposed Truck Scale Facility Adjacent to the Southbound Lane of Route 101, 04-SON-101 P.M. 45.4/46.5. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Jackson, Robert J.

- 1978 An Archaeological Investigation of the Preferred Vineyards Proposed Subdivision Property, 2001 Highway 128, Geyserville, Sonoma County, County File MS-6484. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.

- 2000 Volumes I, II, and III: Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Point Arena to Robbins and Point Arena to Sacramento, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Jones, Terry

- 1979 An Archaeological Survey of the Sbragia Subdivision Cloverdale, Sonoma County, CA. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

King, Ann G.

- 1978 An Archaeological Investigation of the Lew W. Cook Property, Sweetwater Springs Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California (County File MS 6506). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Kuhn, Steven

- 1979 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Downard Lot Split (MS 6991), Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1980 An Archaeological Survey of the Kuimelis Property, 24400 Geyserville Avenue, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Loyd, Janine M. and Vicki R. Beard

- 1997 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Mirabel Heights Sewer Project Forestville, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

McGuire, Eric

- 1976 Archaeological and Historical Review – Geyserville Project. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Origer, Thomas M.

- 1977 An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Columbia Pacific Apartment Complex, Healdsburg, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

- 1980 A Cultural Resources Study for Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities North of Sebastopol, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1981 Archaeological Study for the Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup Wastewater System, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1990 An Archaeological Survey of the County Service Area #31 Wastewater Irrigation Pipeline Route, South & Southwest of the Sonoma County Airport, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991a An Archaeological Survey of the Alex Russell Property at 5803 Westside Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991b An Archaeological Survey of the Mazzone Property at 23645 Redwood Highway, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991c An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991d An Archaeological Survey of a 376 Acre Parcel at 2859 Wallace Creek Road, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991e Archaeological Study of AT&T Revised Fiber Cable Routes. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991f An Archaeological Survey of the Laguens Property at 6977 Trenton-Healdsburg Road, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1998 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Russian River County Sanitation District Upgrade and Disposal Expansion Project, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1999 River Road Guardrail Project PM 20.66 to 21.22. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Fredson Property Between Healdsburg and Geyserville, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Patterson, Scott, Pamela Roberts, Robert Orins, and Nancy Whitney

- n.d. Warm Springs Dam, Lake Sonoma Project, Archaeological Survey, Downstream Area, Lower Dry Creek Valley. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Peak & Associates

- 1989 Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Five-Mile Pipeline Route for the Windsor Wastewater Master Plan, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Pulcheon, Andrew L.

- 2000 Portrait of the Forgotten Fields: Sonoma County and its Auxiliary Airfields of WWII. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Ryan, Patricia and Roger H. Werner

- 1990 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Jordan Sparkling Wine Company's Eastside Road Facility, Near Windsor, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Roop, William

- 2000 A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Proposed Parcel Consolidation, Lands of J. Martin Griffin, Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Schroder, Sue-Ann and Thomas M. Origer

- 1999 A Cultural Resources Study for the Ferrari-Carano Winery Project on Geyserville Avenue, Cloverdale, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Scientific Resource Surveys

- 1982 Proposed Golf Course Pond, Nunes Pond and Denner Projects Located Near the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Soule, William E.

- 1982 Cultural Resource Survey Report, Application 26298, Leo J. and Dora M. Becnel, 3450 Alta Vista Drive, Santa Rosa, CA. 95405 (California Division of Water Rights). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1984 Archaeological Survey Report, Application 28176, Jordan Vineyard & Winery, Sonoma County (California Division of Water Rights). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 1991 Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Application 29802, Robert H. and Carole A. Splan. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Waechter, Sharon A.

- 1989 An Archaeological Survey of the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable Route from East Windsor to Cloverdale Peak, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

1990a Archaeological Survey of 130 Acres of the Michtom Vineyard at 4077 West Soda Rock Lane, Alexander Valley, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

1990b An Archaeological Inventory of Four Reclaimed Wastewater Irrigation Projects South and West of the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.

1991 Archaeological Survey for Buried Irrigation Mainlines on the Denner Ranch, Oakwild Lane, Sonoma County, California.

Ward, Chris and Thomas Origer

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey of Property at 9689 Bennett Valley Road Glen Ellen, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Werner, Roger H.

1989 Cultural Resource Survey of the Asti Winery, Asti, Sonoma County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

York, Andrew

1982 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Healdsburg-Geysers Road, Sonoma County. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

